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that is well enough substantiated may become a theory. To many it seems that the planetesimal hypothesis is receiving this support, but the authors do not yet assign to it the element of certainty that is implied in the use of the word "theory."

There are some statements, however, that may be made with certainty. One of these is that neither the Laplacian hypothesis nor any modification of it, nor any of the hypothesis of the meteoritic group offer anything whatever of a satisfactory interpretation of the origin of the solar system. They have been definitely proved to possess no foundation, and to attempt to use them further, whether in geology or in any other science is futile. On the other hand, the planetesimal hypothesis stands out as the one existing explanation of the earth's origin which has not shown flaws. It is in accord with all known facts ,and as said before, explains some that were unknown at the time it was originally proposed. It affords a reasonable and satisfactory basis for scientific and popular thought, and as such a basis it is of almost inestimable value.

Nomenclatorial Notes on Certain American Plants.—I.

HOMER D. HOUSE.

BOTRYCHIUM ONEIDENSE (Gilbert) House, comb. nov.

This was originally described from Oneida county, New York, as a variety of *Botrychium ternatum* (Fern Bul. (9) 27. 1901), and later (Walters, Ferns p. 334. 1903), transferred to *Botrychium obliquum* as a variety. Additional collections from Albany and Greene counties indicate that it is more properly to be regarded as a distant species.

AGROSTIS PECKII House, nom. nov.

A. caespitosa Torrey, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. (1) : 152. 1824. Not Salisb.

Trichodium montanum Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. (1) : 84. 1824. Not *Agrostis montana* R. Br.

A. torreyi Kunth, Enum. (1) : 226. 1833.—Tuckerman in Hovey's Mag. Hort. (9) : 143. 1943. Not *A. torreyana* Schultes, 1824.

A. laxiflora var. *montana* Tuckerm. Am. Jour. Sci. (45) : 43. 1843.

A. laxiflora var. *caespitosa* Torrey, Fl. N. Y. (2) : 442. 1843.

A. oreophila (Trinius, misapplied by) Nash, in Britton & Brown, illus. Fl. Ed. 2, (1) : 207. 1913; Robinson & Fernald in Gray, Man. Ed. 7, 1908.

A rather anomalous species, closely related to *Agrostis hyemalis,* possessing awned spikelets, and at higher altitudes with a tendency to form tufts with numerous slender radical leaves. The species as here considered may be regarded as based upon *Agrostis caespitosus* Torrey (1824), who first described it fully. The awn, when present, varies in length and springs from the back of the flowering glume.

In recent floras this has been designated as *A. oreophila Trinius,* but that according to Hitchcock is, as to type specimen, a small erect form of *Agrostis perennans.*

Torrey's type was collected on Mt. Beacon, near Fishkill, and it also occurs on Bald mountain, Herkimer county, *Plaine, Haberer;* Essex county, *Peck,* and Hamilton county, *Peck.*

TRIANTHELLA House, Gen. nom. nov.

Tofieldia, Sect. *Triantha* Nutt. Gen. (1) : 235. 1818.

Triantha Baker, Jour. Linn. Soc. (17) : 490. 1879. Not *Trianthus* Hook. f. Fl. Antart. (2) : 320. 1846.

TRIANTHELLA GLUTINOSA (Michx.) House, comb. nov.

Narthecium glutinosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. (1) : 210. 1803.
Tofieldia glutinosa Pers. Syn. (1) : 399. 1805.
Triantha glutinosa Baker, l. c.

TRIANTHELLA RACEMOSA (Walt.) House, comb. nov.

Melanthium racemosum Walt. Fl. Car. 126. 1788.
Narthecium pubens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. (1) : 209. 1803.
Tofieldia pubens Willd. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berl. Mag. (2) : 28. 1808.
Tofieldia racemosa B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 55. 1888.
Triantha racemosa Small, Fl. SE. U. S. 249. 1903.

In this connection it is necessary to consider the generic name *Conradia* or (*Leptilix*) Raf. Neogent. 3. 1825, which reads as follows:

"Diff. Tofieldia; cal. tridentate, cor. six parted, stam. six, base broad, pistil triangular, three short styles and capitate stigmas; one capsule, three angular, three locular, three valve, six seeded. Type all the American species of Tofieldia; the European have three capsules, six petals, etc."

Tofieldia palustris Huds., with a deeply 3-lobed capsule, occurs in Europe and across the subarctic portions of America, a fact probably unknown to Rafinesque, which may explain his statement that *Conradia* includes all of the American species of *Tofieldia*. No definite type species is indicated, and the statement regarding the stamens having "base broad" applies better to *Tofieldia glabra* Nutt., than to the species of *Triantha* (Nutt.) Baker, and hence the name *Conradia*, doubtless meant by its author to cover this group, must be discarded, or at best considered as a synonym of *Tofieldia*.

POLYGONELLA SEROTINA (Raf.) House, comb. nov.

Polygonum serotinum Raf. Ann. Nat. 12. 1920.

Gonopyrum americanum F. & M. Mem. Acad. St, Petersb. (VI) (4): 144. 1840.

Polygonella ericoides Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist. (5): 230. 1845.

Polygenella meissneriana Shuttl. ex Meissn. in DC. Prodr. (14): 81. 1856.

Polygonella americanum Small, Torr. Club Mem. (5): 141. 1894.

The description of this species by Rafinesque is clear and sufficiently accurate to quite positively identify it with *P. americanum* (F. & M.) Small. The type locality is given as near Lexington, Kentucky. Rafinesque states that the species will probably belong to the genus *Polygonella* of Michaux, which he has called *Lyonella*. (In this connection it is to be noted that *Lyonia* Raf. Med. Repos. II. (5): 353. 1808, is a mere renaming of *Polygonella* Michaux, and hence rests upon the same type species. *Lyonella* Raf. Am. Mo. Mag. (2): 266. 1818, is also a renaming of Michaux's genus *Polygonella*.

In the second edition of the Flora of the Southeastern United States, Small places *P. articulata* and *P. americana*, in the genus *Gonopyrum* Fisch. & Mey. 1840; and if this segregation of *Polygonella* be maintained, the plant under consideration will be called GONOPYRUM SEROTINUM (Raf.) House, comb. nov.

VITIS LECONTIANA, House, nom. nov.

Vitis bicolor LeConte, Proc. Acad. Phila. (1852-53): 272. 1854. Not *V. bicolor* Raf. Med. Fl. (2): 140. 1820.

From the manner in which "*Vitis bicolor*" is cited in the Index Kewensis, the authors of that index must have assumed that Rafinesque's species was the same in character as well as in name, as that well known species first described by LeConte. An examination of Rafinesque's description, however, shows that his *V. bicolor* applies to some cultivated variety of *Vitis vinifera* with "berries round, soft, black and white on the same branch," and further, the description is placed in Section II, "Exotic Grape Vines."

Section I of Rafinesque's "monograph," treats of the "North American Grape Vines," and among the many species so inadequately defined, the real *Vitis bicolor* of LeConte, may exist under the names: *V. callosa, V. hyemalis, V. labruscoides* or *V. dimidata,* but it is quite impossible to find anything in the description of these four, which might positively indentify them with *Vitis bicolor* LeConte, here renamed in his honor.

In this connection it should be noted that while most of Rafinesque's names in the genus *Vitis* are impossible of recognition, they nevertheless render several later names invalid, viz:

Vitis farinosa Welw., Not Raf.
Vitis integrifolia Baker, Not Raf.
Vitis montana M. Laws., Not Raf.
Vitis obovata M. Laws., Not Raf.
Vitis obovata Baker, Not Raf.

VITIS SHUTTLEWORTHII, House, nom. nov.

Vitis coriacea Shuttlw., ex C. Koch, Dendrol. (1): 550. Not *V. coriacea* Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Ludg. Bat. (1): 78.

Native of peninsular Florida, in sandy soil.

PLUCHEA VISCIDA (Raf.) House, comb. nov.

Gynema viscida Raf. Ann. Nat. 15. 1820.
G. dentata Raf.; DC. Prodr. (5): 452. 1830.
Pluchea petiolata Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. (42): 2. 1836.
P. foetida DC., l. c.

The description by Rafinesque reads as follows:

"Partly pubescent and clammy; leaves petiolate, elliptical, lanceolate, acuminate at both ends, mucronate, serrate, base entire, flowers corymbose, terminal and axillary, glomerulated; folioles of the perianthe ovate-lanceolate, acute, rufous, ciliolate.—A fine species not uncommon in Kentucky in fields and woods. It belongs to the genus Gynema of my Flora Ludoviciana. Stem two to three feet high. The whole plant has a very strong balsamic smell. It blossoms in August and

September; flowers pale red. I had formerly called it G. dentata. Biennial."

I am unable to find that Rafinesque had made an earlier publication of the name "G. dentata," and I assume that it was a manuscript name, and one evidently transmitted to his European correspondents, as the name seems to make its first appearance in DeCandolle's Prodromus in 1830.

CLINOPODIUM ARKANSANUM (Nutt.) House, comb. nov.

Hedeoma glabra Nutt. Gen. (1): 16. 1818. Not Pers. 1805.

Hedeoma arkansana Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. N. S. (5): 186. 1834.

Calamintha nuttallii Benth. in DC. Prodr. (12): 230. 1848.

Rafinesquia angustifolia Raf. New Fl. (3): 51. 1838.

Micromeria glabella var. *angustifolia* Torrey, Fl. N. Y. (2): 67. 1843.

Satureia arkansana Briq. in Engl. & Prantl. Pflanzenfl. (4): Ab. 3, 302. 1896.

S. glabra Fernald, Rhodora (10): 85. 1908.

The range of this little member of the Mint family reaches eastward to New York state, at Niagara Falls.

VIBURNUM ERADIATUM (Oakes) House, comb. nov.

Viburnum pauciflorum Pylaie; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. (2): 17. 1841. Not Raf. Alsog. Am. 58. 1838.

V. opulus var. *eradiatum* Oakes, in Hovey's Mag. Hort. (7): 183. 1841.

A subalpine species extending into the high mountains of northern New England and New York, and to northern Michigan and Minnesota.

AGALOMA ELLIOTTII House, nom. nov.

Euphorbia gracilis Ell. Bot. S. C. & Ga. (2): 657. 1824. Not Lois. 1807, or Bess. 1816.

Agaloma gracilis Nieuwl. Am. Mid. Nat. (2): 299. 1912.

Tithymalopsis gracilis Small, Fl. SE. U. S. 716. 1903.

Dr. Nieuwland (Am. Mid. Nat. 2: 299) has pointed out the fact that Agaloma Raf. is the correct generic name for the Euphorbiaceous genus heretofore called *Tithymalopsis*. The specific name, however, for this species is invalidated by the publication of two other species both called *Euphorbia gracilis*.

AGALOMA MARYLANDICA (Greene) House, comb. nov.

Euphorbia marylandica Greene, Pittonia (3): 345. 1898.

An anamolous species of very limited range, known only from a few localities in the sandy region between Baltimore and Washington. It is not improbable that this is the *Euphorbia uniflora,* so inadequately described by Rafinesque (Med. Repos. II (5) : 360. 1808), from the same region.

SOLIDAGO ALLEGHANIENSIS House, nom. nov.

Solidago monticola T. & G.; Chapm. Fl. So. U. S. 209. 1860. Not Jordon, in Bor. Fl. Centr. Fr. Ed. 3, (2) : 324. 1857.

S. curtisii var. *monticola* T. & G. Fl. N. Am. (2) : 200. 1840.

In deep mountain woods from southern Pennsylvania and Maryland to West Virginia and Georgia and Alabama.

SOLIDAGO SALARIA House, nom. nov.

Solidago angustifolia Ell. Bot. S. C. & Ga. (2) : 388. 1824. Not Mill. Gard. Dict. Ed. 8, No. 3, 1768.

In marshes along the coast of the southeastern United States. Apparently also described by Pursh (Fl. 541. 1814) as *Solidago mexicana,* but not the *S. mexicana* of Linnaeus.

FRAGARIA MICHAUXIANA House, nom. nov.

Fragaria canadensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. (1) : 299. 1803. Not Crantz, 1766.

F. virginiana Eaton, Man. Ed. 6, 148, in part. 1833. Not Duchesne.

A common species of the northeastern United States. It is possible that the imperfect description of *Fragaria serotina* Rafinesque (Atl. Jour. 152. 1832) applies to this species, but positive identification of his descriptioin with this species appears to be impossible.

SPONDOGONA Raf. Sylva Tellur. 35. 1838.

Dipholis A. DC. in DC. Prodr. (8) : 188. 1844.

The generic name *Dipholis* A. DC., of the Sapotacae is antedated by *Spondogona* Raf., the type of which is *S. nitida,* based upon the *Bumelia salicifolia* of Swartz. The only species of the United States, found on the Florida Keys and also in the West Indies is:

SPONDOGONA SALICIFOLIA (L.) House, comb. nov.

Achras salicifolia L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 469. 1762
Sideroxylon salicifolium Gaertn. Fr. & Sem. (3) : 124. t. 202.
Bumelia salicifolia Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 50. 1788.
Spondogona nitida Raf., l. c.
Dipholis salicifolia A. DC., l. c.

Several additional species of this genus are found throughout the West Indies.

MINUARTIA L. Sp. Pl. 89. 1753.

The generic name *Minuartia* appears to be the earliest available name for the group of species commonly referred to *Alsine* Wahl. (Not L.), and more recently to *Alsinopsis* Small (Fl. SE. U. S. 419. 1903).

Arenaria verna L. has already been transferred to *Minuartia* by Hiern in 1899, who appears to have made the correct delimitation of this group of species.

MINUARTIA MICHAUXII (Fenzl.) House, comb. nov.

Arenaria stricta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. (1): 274. 1803. Not *Minaurtia stricta* Hiern. 1899.

Alsine michauxii Fenzl. Verbr. Alsin. Tabl. 18. 1833.

Arenaria michauxii Hook. f. Trans. Linn. Soc. (23): 287. 1867.

Other species of this genus in North America are:

M. ARTICA (Stev.)	*Arenaria arctica* Stev.
M. BIFLORA (L.)	*Stellaria biflora* L.
M. BREVIFOLIA (Nutt.)	*Arenaria brevifolia* Nutt.
M. CALIFONICA (Brewer)	*Arenaria californica* Brewer
M. CAROLINIANA (Walt.)	*Arenaria caroliniana* Walt.
M. DAWSONENSIS (Britton)	*Arenaria dawsonensis* Britton
M. DOUGLASII (Fenzl.)	*Arenaria douglasii* Fenzl.
M. GLABRA (Michx.)	*Arenaria glabra* Michx. *A. groenlandica* var. *glabra* Fernald. *Alsinopsis glabra* Small
M. GROENLANDICA (Retz)	*Stellaria groenlandica* Retz
M. HOWELLII (S. Wats.)	*Arenaria howellii* S. Wats.
M. LARCIFOLIA (L.)	*Arenaria larcifolia* L.
M. LITOREA (Fernald)	*Arenaria litorea* Fernald
M. MACRANTHA (Rydb.)	*Alsinopsis macrantha* Rydb.
M. MACROCARPA (Pursh.)	*Arenaria macrocarpa* Pursh
M. MARCESCENS (Fernald)	*Arenaria marcescens* Fernald
M. NUTTALLII (T. & G.)	*Arenaria nuttallii* T. & G.
M. OBTUSILOBA (Rydb.)	*Alsinopsis obtusiloba* Rydb.
M. OCCIDENTALIS (Heller)	*Arenaria nuttallii* Pax. *Alsinopsis occidentalis* Heller
M. PALUDICOLA (Robinson)	*Arenaria paludicola* Robinson
M. PATULA (Michx.)	*Arenaria patula* Michx.
M. PROPINQUA (Richards)	*Arenaria verna* var. *propinqua* Richards
M. PUSILLA (S. Wats.)	*Arenaria pusilla* S. Wats.

M. QUADRIVALVIS (R. Br.)	*Arenaria quadrivalvis* R. Br.
M. ROSSII (Richards)	*Arenaria rossii* Richards
M. SAJANENSIS (Willd.)	*Arenaria sajanensis* Willd.
M. TENELLA (Nutt.)	*Arenaria tenella* Nutt.
M. TEXANA (Robinson)	*Arenaria stricta* var. *texana* Robinson
M. UNIFLORA (Walt.)	*Stellaria uniflora* Walt.

ALSINE L.

The type of the genus *Alsine* L., is *Alsine segetalis* L., a a species congeneric with the several species heretofore placed in *Tissa, Buda, Spergularia* or *Lepigonium.* The species of the Eastern United States are:

ALSINE MARITIMA Pall. Reise Russ. (3) : 603. 1776 (*Arenaria rubra marina* L.; *Spergularia salina* J. & C. Presl.; *Alsine media* Crantz, not L.; *Tissa marina* Britton.)

ALSINE RUBRA (L.) Crantz, Instit. (2) : 407. 1766. (*Arenaria rubra* L.; *Tissa rubra* Britton).

ALSINE MARGINATA (DC.) Reichenb. Fl. Germ. Excurs. 566. 1832. (*Arenaria marginata* DC.; *Lepigonium marinum* Wahl.; *Buda media* Dumort.; *Alsine marina* Wahl.; *Tissa marginata* Heller; *Spergularia alata* Wiegand).

ALSINE CANADENSIS (Pers.) House, comb. nov.

Arenaria rubra, B, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. (1) : 274. 1803.

A. canadensis Pers. Syn. (1) : 504. 1805.

Tissa salina Britton, Torr. Club Bul. (16) : 127. 1889 (as to descr., excel. synonymy).

Buda borealis S. Wats. in Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 90. 1890.

Spergularia borealis Robinson, in Gray, Syn. Fl. (1) : 252. 1897.

A species of the northern shores of eastern America, which appears to reach its southern limit of distribution on the shore of Shelter Island, opposite Greenport, N. Y., where collected by Peck in 1871.

The following species of this group have been described from or reported from western America.

ALSINE CLEVELANDI (Greene)	*Tissa clevelandi* Greene
ALSINE DIANDRA (Guss.)	*Arenaria diandra* Guss. *Arenaria salsuginea* Bunge: *Tissa diandra* Britton
ALSINE TENUIS (Greene)	*Lepigonium tenue* Greene; *Tissa tenuis Greene; Spergularia tenuis* Robinson

ALSINE MACROTHECA (Hornem.) *Arenaria macrotheca* Hornem.; *Tissa macrotheca* Britton

ALSINE LEUCANTHA (Greene) *Tissa leucantha* Greene

ALSINE GREENEI, nom. nov. *Tissa pallida* Greene; Britton Torr. Club Bul. (16) : 128. 1889. Not *Alsine pallida* Dum.

ALSINE VALIDA (Greene) *Tissa valida* Greene

ALSINE LUTEOLA (Greene) *Tissa luteola* Greene

ALSINE MEXICANA (Hemsl.) *Spergularia mexicana* Hemsl.; *Tissa mexicana* Britton

ALSINE PLATENSIS (Cambess) *Balardia platensis* Cambess; *Lepigonium gracile* S. Wats.; *Spergularia platensis* Fenzl.; *Tissa gracilis* Britton; *Spergularia gracilis* Robinson.

ALSINE BRACTEATA (Robinson) *Spergularia salsuginea* var. *bracteata* Robinson; *S. diandra* Robinson; *Tissa bracteata* Small.

ALSINE SPARSIFLORA (Greene) *Tissa sparsiflora* Greene

ORTHILIA Raf. Aut. Bot. 103. 1840.

Ramischia Opiz, Seznam 82. 1852.
Actinocyclus Klotzsch,, Akad. Monats Berlin (1857) : 14. 1857.

ORTHILIA SECUNDA (L.) House, comb. nov.

Pyrola secunda L. Sp. Pl. 396. 1753.
R. secundiflora Opiz, l. c.
Actinocyclus secundus Klotzsch, l. c.
R. secunda Garcke, Fl. Deuts. Ed. 4, 222. 1858.
O. parvifolia Raf., l. c.

In our northern swamps, merging into the var. OBTUSATA (Turcz.) House, comb. nov. (*Pyrola secunda* var. *obtusata* Turcz.), originally described from northern Asia and Europe, but which appears to be practically the same as described by Paine (Cat. Pl. Oneida County 135. 1865), as var. *pumila.* All intermediate forms between the typical species and the var. *obtusata,* occur in a swamp near Newcomb, New York.

An additional species of this genus occurs in Mexico.

ORTHILIA ELATIOR (Lang) House, comb. nov. (*Actinocyclus secundus elatior* Lange; *Ramischia elatior* Rydberg).

BRAXILIA Raf. Aut. Bot. 102. 1840.

Erxlebenia Opiz, Seznam 41. 1852.
Amelia Alef. Linnaea (28) : 25. 1856.

BRAXILIA MINOR (L.) House, comb. nov.

Pyrola minor L. Sp. Pl. 396. 1753.
Erxlebenia rosea (Smith) Opiz, l. c.
Amelia minor Alef., l. c.
Braxilia parvifolia Raf., l. c.

Common to the subarctic and northern boreal regions of Europe, Asia and America, reaching the eastern United States only in the northern portions of New England and Minnesota and extending southward into the high mountains of Colorado and California.

Plants of Fargo, North Dakota, With Dates of Flowering.

O. A. STEVENS

(*Continued from the last issue*)

Typhaceae. Cattail Family.

Typha latifolia L. CAT-TAIL.

Ditches and ponds. Common. June 20.

Sparganiacea. Bur-reed Family.

Sparganium eurycarpum Engelm. BUR-REED.

Ditches, sloughs and ponds. Common. June 20.

Potamogetonaceae. Pond-weed Family.

Potamogeton americanus Cham. & Schlect.

In water. Bergman and Stevens, 1910.

Potamogeton perfoliatus L. REDHEAD GRASS.

In water. Bolley in 1891; L. R. Waldron in 1902.

Potamogeton pectinatus L. SAGO PONDWEED.

In water of river. Common. Name from the tubers which are eaten by the wild ducks.

Naiadaceae. Naias Family.

Naias flexilis (Willd.) R. & S.

Ponds. Collected by Lee, but specimen bears no date (No. 1338)

Cammelinaceae. Spiderwood Family.

Tradescantia bracteata Small. SPIDERWORT.

Prairie, fields, and especially in gravel along railroad. Common. May 30 (27). The record of *T. occidentalis* is evidently an error, the specimen being *T. bracteata*.